United Nations E/2011/9

Economic and Social Council

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Resumed organizational session for 2011
27 and 28 April 2011
Agenda item 4
Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

Election of members of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Pursuant to section V of Economic and Social Council resolution 557 C (XVIII), as amended by the Council in its decision of 19 December 1968, information on the forthcoming vacancies in the functional commissions to be filled by the Council at its resumed organizational session for 2011 is set out in the annex to the present note.

2. Under the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 1147 (XLI), in 2011 the members of the Statistical Commission, the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development are to be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution according to a specified pattern. The pattern applicable to each functional commission is indicated in the annex, together with the current membership.

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Annex

Membership of the functional commissions in 2011

Statistical Commission

(24 members; four-year term)

Five members from African States

Botswana (2013), Cameroon (2013), Morocco (2013), Sudan* (2011), Togo* (2011)

Four members from Asian States

China (2012), Japan (2012), Lebanon* (2011), Oman* (2011)

Four members from Eastern European States

Armenia (2012), Belarus* (2011), Lithuania* (2011), Russian Federation (2013)

Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Colombia (2013), Honduras* (2011), Mexico (2012), Suriname (2012)

Seven members from Western European and other States

Australia (2013), Germany (2012), Italy (2013), Netherlands (2012), Norway (2013), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2012), United States of America* (2011)

* * *

Eight members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Two members from African States;

Two members from Asian States;

Two members from Eastern European States;

One member from Latin American and Caribbean States;

One member from Western European and other States.

* Retiring member.

Commission on Population and Development

(47 members; four-year term: membership for the forty-fifth session (2011-2012))[a]

Twelve members from African States

Algeria (2015), Angola (2014), Côte d'Ivoire (2013), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2013), Gabon (2015), Ghana (2014), Kenya* (2012), Malawi (2014), Rwanda (2013), Senegal (2014), Tunisia* (2012), Uganda* (2012)

Eleven members from Asian States[b]

Bangladesh (2013), China (2014), India (2014), Indonesia (2013), Japan* (2012), Kazakhstan* (2012), Malaysia (2014), Pakistan (2013), Philippines (2014)

Five members from Eastern European States

Belarus (2013), Croatia* (2012), Georgia (2015), Hungary (2014), Russian Federation (2014)

Nine members from Latin American and Caribbean States[c]

Brazil (2013), Colombia* (2012), Cuba (2013), Guatemala (2014), Haiti (2013), Jamaica (2014), Saint Lucia (2014)

Ten members from Western European and other States

Belgium (2013), Finland* (2012), Germany (2013), Israel (2013), Luxembourg (2014), Netherlands* (2012), Portugal (2015), Switzerland (2013), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2014), United States of America (2014)

* * *

Nine members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Three members from African States;

Two members from Asian States;

One member from Eastern European States;

One member from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Two members from Western European and other States.

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* Retiring member.

[a] In accordance with its decision 2005/213, the Council will elect the new members for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting (held in 2012) of the Commission's forty-sixth session and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2016.

[b] There are two vacancies in this group for members whose terms would begin at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-fifth session (held in 2011) and expire at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session in 2015 (see Council decision 2010/201 B).

[c] There are two vacancies in this group for members whose terms would begin at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-fifth session (held in 2011) and expire at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session in 2015 (see Council decision 2010/201 B).

Commission for Social Development

(46 members; four-year term: membership for the fiftieth session (2011-2012))[d]

Twelve members from African States

Burkina Faso (2015), Cameroon (2015), Egypt (2015), Ethiopia (2013), Gabon (2013), Ghana* (2012), Lesotho (2013), Mauritius (2013), Nigeria* (2012), Senegal* (2012), Sudan* (2012), Zimbabwe (2015)

Ten members from Asian States[e]

China (2013), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2013), Japan* (2012), Pakistan* (2012), Philippines (2013), Qatar (2013), Republic of Korea* (2012)

Five members from Eastern European States[f]

Albania (2013), Armenia* (2012), Russian Federation* (2012)

Nine members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Argentina* (2012), Brazil (2013), Cuba (2015), El Salvador* (2012), Guatemala* (2012), Haiti (2013), Mexico (2015), Peru (2015), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2013)

Ten members from Western European and other States[g]

Andorra (2015), France* (2012), Germany* (2012), Italy (2013), Netherlands (2013), Spain (2015), Sweden (2013), Switzerland (2013), United States of America* (2012)

* * *

Fifteen members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Four members from African States;

Three members from Asian States;

Two members from Eastern European States;

Three members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Three members from Western European and other States.

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* Retiring member.

[d] In accordance with its decision 2002/210, the Council will elect the new members for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting (held in 2012) of the Commission's fifty-first session and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fourth session, in 2016.

[e] There are three vacancies in this group for members whose terms would begin at the first meeting of the Commission's fiftieth session (held in 2011) and expire at the close of the Commission's fifty-third session, in 2015 (see Council decision 2010/201 B).

[f] There are two vacancies in this group: one for a member whose term would begin on the date of election and expire at the close of the Commission's fifty-first session, in 2013 (see Council decision 2009/201 C) and one for a member whose term would begin at the first meeting of the Commission's fiftieth session (held in 2011) and expire at the close of the Commission's fifty-third session, in 2015 (see Council decision 2010/201 B).

[g] There is one vacancy in this group for a member whose term would begin at the first meeting of the Commission's fiftieth session (held in 2011) and expire at the close of the Commission's fifty-third session, in 2015 (see Council decision 2010/201 B).

Commission on the Status of Women

(45 members; four-year term: membership of the fifty-sixth session (2011-2012))[h]

Thirteen members from African States

Central African Republic (2014), Comoros (2014), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2015), Eritrea* (2012), Gambia (2014), Guinea (2013), Liberia (2015), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (2014), Mauritania (2013), Rwanda (2013), Senegal* (2012), Swaziland (2014), Zimbabwe (2015)

Eleven members from Asian States

Bangladesh (2014), China* (2012), India* (2012), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2015), Iraq (2013), Japan (2013), Malaysia (2014), Mongolia (2014), Philippines (2014), Republic of Korea (2014), Thailand (2015)

Four members from Eastern European States

Belarus (2013), Estonia (2015), Georgia (2015), Russian Federation* (2012)

Nine members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Argentina (2014), Colombia (2013), Cuba* (2012), Dominican Republic* (2012), El Salvador (2014), Haiti* (2012), Jamaica (2015), Nicaragua (2013), Uruguay (2014)

Eight members from Western European and other States

Belgium (2015), Germany (2013), Israel (2013), Italy (2013), Netherlands (2015), Spain (2015), Sweden* (2012), United States of America* (2012)

* * *

Ten members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Two members from African States;

Two members from Asian States;

One member from Eastern European States;

Three members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Two members from Western European and other States.

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* Retiring member.

[h] In accordance with its decision 2002/234, the Council will elect the new members for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting (held in 2012) of the Commission's fifty-seventh session and expiring at the close of the Commission's sixtieth session, in 2016.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(53 members; four-year term)

Eleven members from African States

Botswana* (2011), Cameroon* (2011), Côte d'Ivoire (2013), Democratic Republic of the Congo* (2011), Ethiopia* (2011), Ghana (2013), Morocco* (2011), Sierra Leone (2013), Sudan* (2011), Swaziland (2013), Uganda* (2011)

Eleven members from Asian States[i]

China* (2011), India (2013), Iran (Islamic Republic of)* (2011), Kazakhstan* (2011), Lao People's Democratic Republic (2013), Myanmar (2013), Pakistan* (2011), Saudi Arabia (2013), Thailand* (2011), United Arab Emirates* (2011), Yemen* (2011)

Six members from Eastern European States

Belarus (2013), Czech Republic* (2011), Lithuania* (2011), Republic of Moldova* (2011), Romania (2013), Russian Federation (2013)

Eleven members from Latin American and Caribbean States[i]

Argentina* (2011), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (2013), Brazil (2013), Chile (2013), Colombia (2013), Cuba* (2011), El Salvador* (2011), Peru* (2011), Trinidad and Tobago* (2011), Uruguay* (2011), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* (2011)

Fourteen members from Western European and other States

Australia (2013), Austria* (2011), Belgium (2013), Canada (2013), Finland* (2011), France (2013), Germany* (2011), Israel* (2011), Italy* (2011), Netherlands* (2011), Spain* (2011), Switzerland* (2011), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2013), United States of America* (2011)

* * *

Thirty-three members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Seven members from African States;

Seven members from Asian States;

Three members from Eastern European States;

Seven members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Nine members from Western European and other States.

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* Retiring member.

[i] In accordance with Council resolution 1991/49, one seat rotates between Asian States and Latin American and Caribbean States every four years. The rotating seat was allocated to Latin American and Caribbean States in 2007 for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2008, thus giving Asian States and Latin American and Caribbean States 11 seats each.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(40 members; three-year term)

Twelve members from African States

Algeria* (2011), Angola (2012), Benin (2012), Cameroon (2012), Comoros* (2011), Democratic Republic of the Congo* (2011), Ghana* (2011), Kenya* (2011), Lesotho* (2011), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya* (2011), Nigeria (2012), Sudan* (2011)

Nine members from Asian States

China* (2011), India (2012), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2012), Japan* (2011), Pakistan (2012), Philippines (2012), Republic of Korea* (2011), Saudi Arabia (2012), Thailand* (2011)

Four members from Eastern European States

Belarus (2012), Romania* (2011), Russian Federation* (2011), Ukraine (2012)

Eight members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Argentina (2012), Brazil (2012), Chile (2012), Cuba* (2011), El Salvador* (2011), Mexico (2012), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (2012), Uruguay* (2011)

Seven members from Western European and other States

Austria* (2011), Belgium* (2011), Canada (2012), Germany* (2011), Turkey (2012), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2012), United States of America (2012)

* * *

Twenty members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Eight members from African States;

Four members from Asian States;

Two members from Eastern European States;

Three members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Three members from Western European and other States.

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* Retiring member.

Commission on Sustainable Development

(53 members; three-year term: membership for the twentieth session (2011-2012))[j]

Thirteen seats for African States

Algeria (2013), Angola (2014), Benin (2013), Botswana (2014), Congo (2014), Côte d'Ivoire (2013), Equatorial Guinea (2014), Eritrea* (2012), Ethiopia* (2012), Lesotho (2014), Mauritius* (2012), Nigeria* (2012), Togo (2013)

Eleven seats for Asian States

China* (2012), Indonesia (2014), Japan (2014), Kazakhstan (2013), Kyrgyzstan* (2012), Lebanon (2014), Malaysia (2013), Mongolia (2013), Philippines* (2012), Saudi Arabia (2014), Thailand (2013)

Six seats for Eastern European States

Armenia (2014), Belarus (2013), Latvia (2013), Montenegro (2014), Russian Federation* (2012), Ukraine* (2012)

Ten seats for Latin American and Caribbean States

Antigua and Barbuda* (2012), Bahamas (2013), Brazil (2014), Colombia* (2012), Cuba* (2012), El Salvador (2014), Mexico (2014), Nicaragua (2014), Panama (2013), Peru (2013)

Thirteen seats for Western European and other States[k]

Australia* (2012), Belgium (2014), Denmark (2013), France (2013), Germany (2014), Italy (2014), Luxembourg* (2012), Netherlands (2013), Norway (2013), Spain (2014), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* (2012), United States of America* (2012)

* * *

Sixteen members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Four members from African States;

Three members from Asian States;

Two members from Eastern European States;

Three members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Four members from Western European and other States.

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* Retiring member.

[j] In accordance with its resolution 1997/63, the Council will elect the new members for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting (held in 2012) of the Commission's twenty-first session and expiring at the close of the Commission's twenty-third session, in 2015.

[k] There is one vacancy in this group for a member whose term would begin at the first meeting (held in 2011) of the Commission's twentieth session and expire at the close of its twenty-second session, in 2014 (see Council decision 2010/201 B).

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

(43 members; four-year term)

Eleven members from African States

Democratic Republic of the Congo (2012), Equatorial Guinea (2012), Ghana (2012), Lesotho (2014), Mali (2012), Mauritius (2014), Rwanda (2014), South Africa (2012), Togo (2014), Tunisia (2014), United Republic of Tanzania (2014)

Nine members from Asian States[l]

China (2014), India (2014), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2014), Jordan (2012), Oman (2012), Pakistan (2012), Philippines (2014), Sri Lanka (2012)

Five members from Eastern European States

Bulgaria (2014), Hungary (2014), Latvia (2014), Russian Federation (2012), Slovakia (2012)

Eight members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Brazil (2012), Chile (2012), Costa Rica (2012), Cuba (2014), Dominican Republic (2014), El Salvador (2014), Jamaica (2012), Peru (2014)

Ten members from Western European and other States[m]

Austria (2012), Finland (2012), France (2014), Israel (2012), Portugal (2012), Switzerland (2012), United States of America (2014)

* * *

There are no vacancies on the Commission to be filled in 2011.

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[l] There is one vacancy in this group for a member whose term would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2014 (see Council decision 2011/201 A).

[m] There are three vacancies in this group for members whose terms would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2014 (see Council decision 2011/201 A).

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Nomination of 20 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) and General Assembly decision 42/450, the Council is to nominate 20 members for election by the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session to fill the vacancies in the Committee for Programme and Coordination that will occur on 31 December 2011 upon the expiration of the terms of the following members: Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, Central African Republic, Cuba, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine and Uruguay, as well as three members from Western European and other States, whose seats remain vacant. The term of office is three years, beginning on 1 January 2012.

2. The Council is reminded that the General Assembly, in section III of its resolution 3392 (XXX) on the review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets, encouraged Member States to be represented in the Committee for Programme and Coordination at an adequate level in order to raise the expertise of the Committee.

3. The vacancies are to be filled according to the following pattern:

Four members from African States;

Four members from Asian States;

Three members from Eastern European States;

Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Five members from Western European and other States.

4. The membership of the Committee in 2011 is given in the annex to the present note.

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Annex

Committee for Programme and Coordination

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2011

Nine members from African States

Algeria (2013), Benin (2013), Central African Republic* (2011), Comoros (2012), Eritrea (2013), Guinea* (2011), Namibia (2012), Nigeria* (2011), South Africa* (2011)

Seven members from Asian States[a]

China (2013), India* (2011), Iran (Islamic Republic of)* (2011), Kazakhstan* (2011), Pakistan* (2011), Republic of Korea (2013)

Four members from Eastern European States

Armenia* (2011), Belarus* (2011), Russian Federation (2012), Ukraine* (2011)

Seven members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Antigua and Barbuda (2013), Argentina* (2011), Brazil* (2011), Cuba* (2011), Haiti (2012), Uruguay* (2011), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2012)

Seven members from Western European and other States[b]

Israel (2012), Italy* (2011), Spain* (2011)

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* Retiring member.

[a] There is one vacancy in this group for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2013 (see Council decision 2010/201 B).

[b] There are four vacancies in this group: three for members whose terms would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2011 (see Council decision 2008/201 E) and one for a member whose term would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2012 (see Council decision 2009/201 D).

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Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

Election of 21 members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/67 and 1985/71, the Council is to elect, at its resumed organizational session for 2011, 21 members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012 to fill the vacancies that will occur on 31 December 2011 upon the expiration of the terms of the following members: Botswana, China, Eritrea, France, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Namibia, Niger, Portugal, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Sweden. In addition, there are three vacant seats for Latin American and Caribbean States and four vacant seats for Western European and other States, for members whose terms will expire on 31 December 2011.

2. The members are to be elected according to the following pattern:

Five members from African States;

Three members from Asian States;

One member from Eastern European States;

Three members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Nine members from Western European and other States.

3. The membership of the Working Group in 2011 is given in the annex to the present note.

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Annex

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2011

Nine members from African States

Benin (2012), Botswana* (2011), Cameroon (2012), Egypt (2012), Eritrea* (2011), Namibia* (2011), Niger* (2011), South Africa* (2011), United Republic of Tanzania (2012)

Seven members from Asian States[a]

China* (2011), Kyrgyzstan* (2011), Sri Lanka* (2011)

Three members from Eastern European States

Croatia (2012), Poland (2012), Russian Federation* (2011)

Six members from Latin American and Caribbean States[b]

Brazil (2012), Saint Kitts and Nevis (2012)

Nine members from Western European and other States[c]

France* (2011), Germany* (2011), Malta* (2011), Portugal* (2011), Sweden* (2011)

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* Retiring member.

[a] There are four vacancies in this group for members whose terms would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2012.

[b] There are four vacancies in this group: three for members whose terms would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2011 and one for a member whose terms would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2012.

[c] There are four vacancies in this group for members whose terms would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2011.

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Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

Election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund has 36 members, elected with due regard to equitable geographical representation and other relevant factors, with a view to ensuring the most effective and broadest representation.

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162, the Council is to elect, at its resumed organizational session for 2011, 11 members of the Executive Board from among States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012, to fill the vacancies that will occur on 31 December 2011 upon the expiration of the terms of the following members: Bangladesh, Belgium, Cuba, Japan, Liberia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, United States of America and Uruguay.

3. The 11 members will be elected on the following basis:

(a) Two members from African States;

(b) Two members from Asian States;

(c) One member from Eastern European States;

(d) Two members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Four members from Western European and other States.

4. The membership of the Executive Board in 2011 is listed in the annex to the present note.

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Annex

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2011

Eight members from African States

Cape Verde (2012), Congo (2012), Liberia* (2011), Malawi (2012), Namibia (2013), Somalia (2012), Sudan* (2011), Tunisia (2012)

Seven members from Asian States

Bangladesh* (2011), China (2013), Indonesia (2013), Kazakhstan (2012), Pakistan (2012), Qatar (2012), Republic of Korea* (2011)

Four members from Eastern European States

Belarus (2012), Estonia (2013), Russian Federation (2013), Slovenia* (2011)

Five members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Antigua and Barbuda (2013), Colombia (2013), Cuba* (2011), El Salvador (2012), Uruguay* (2011)

Twelve members from Western European and other States

Belgium* (2011), Denmark (2012), France (2012), Germany (2012), Italy (2013), Japan* (2011), Netherlands (2013), New Zealand (2013), Spain* (2011), Sweden (2012), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2013), United States of America* (2011)

* Retiring member.

Annex

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2011

Eight members from African States

Burkina Faso (2012), Cameroon (2012), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2012), Djibouti (2013), Mauritania* (2011), Rwanda (2012), Sierra Leone* (2011), South Africa (2012)

Seven members from Asian States

Bangladesh (2013), China (2013), India (2012), Iran (Islamic Republic of)* (2011), Pakistan (2012), Qatar (2012), Yemen* (2011)

Four members from Eastern European States

Belarus (2013), Czech Republic (2013), Estonia (2012), Russian Federation* (2011)

Five members from Latin American and Caribbean States

Antigua and Barbuda (2012), Argentina (2013), Cuba* (2011), El Salvador (2013), Mexico* (2011)

Twelve members from Western European and other States

Canada (2013), Denmark* (2011), Finland (2013), Germany* (2011), Ireland (2012), Italy (2012), Japan (2012), Luxembourg (2013), Netherlands (2012), Sweden* (2011), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* (2011), United States of America (2013)

* Retiring member.

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Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

Election of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The present note contains information on candidates for the International Narcotics Control Board nominated by Governments; information on candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) is contained in document E/2011/9/Add.7.

2. In accordance with established procedure, the Secretary-General, in a note dated 1 November 2010, invited States Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] that were not Members of the United Nations to propose candidates with a view to filling the five posts that become vacant on 2 March 2012 on the expiration of the term of office of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board who were originally nominated by Governments. The five posts are currently occupied by Carola Lander (Germany), Melvyn Levitsky (United States of America), Jorge Montaño (Mexico), Raymond Yans (Belgium) and Xin Yu (China).

3. As at 26 January 2011, 16 candidates had been proposed by Governments. Their names are given below (in alphabetical order):

Candidate	*Proposed by*
Carlos María **Álvarez Vara**	Spain
Desmond **Corrigan**	Ireland
Akira **Fujino**	Japan

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[2] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

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Hamid **Ghodse**[3]	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Syed Khalid Amir **Jaffery**	Pakistan
David T. **Johnson**	United States of America
Kamil **Kalina**	Czech Republic
Patricia **Llerena**	Argentina
Jorge **Montaño** (*re-election*)	Mexico
Herifidy Jocelyn **Randrianarijaona**	Madagascar
Ahmed Kamal Eldin **Samak**	Egypt
Werner **Sipp**	Germany
Valiantsina Vasilevna **Tsimoshyna**	Belarus
Volomyr Andriyovych **Tymoshenko**	Ukraine
Raymond **Yans** (*re-election*)	Belgium
Zhang Honghong	China

4. The biographical information that the Governments transmitted with their communications proposing the candidates is contained in document E/2011/9/Add.6.

5. It should be noted that no statement of impartiality has been received by the Secretariat from the candidate nominated by Pakistan.

6. In accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, members of the Board shall not hold positions or engage in any activity that would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The positions and activities of the following persons are, in particular, incompatible with membership of the Board: persons who hold government posts, are in the paid service of their Governments or are acting under instructions from their Governments; persons who represent a Government at national or international forums on drug-related issues; and persons who are engaged in any activity, whether private or public, that could be likely to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions on the Board or that is in conflict with the functions of the Board.

7. Information on meetings of the Board in 2010, on payments made to members and on the present membership is contained in annex I below; the texts of articles 9 (Composition and functions of the Board) and 10 (Terms of office and remuneration of members of the Board) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, are reproduced in annex II; information on qualifications and other conditions of membership in the Board appears in annex III; and a list of the States parties to the Single Convention, the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[4] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[5] is given in annex IV.

[3] Nominated by WHO and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[5] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Annex I

Number, length and place of meetings, payments and present membership of the International Narcotics Control Board

1. In accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Board shall meet as often as, in its opinion, may be necessary for the proper discharge of its functions, but shall hold at least two sessions in each calendar year.

2. The duration of each session ranges from one to three weeks. In 2010 the following sessions were held:

Ninety-seventh session: 1-5 February 2010;
Ninety-eighth session: 3-14 May 2010;
Ninety-ninth session: 27 October to 12 November 2010.

3. The sessions are normally held at the headquarters of the Board's secretariat in Vienna (Vienna International Centre).

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2491 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, the members of the Board receive a per diem allowance while participating in Board sessions or in official missions. As of January 2011, this allowance in Vienna is $456 a day. Members' travelling expenses are defrayed by the United Nations in accordance with current administrative practice.

5. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/272, members of the Board receive an honorarium of $1 per year.

6. The present members of the International Narcotics Control Board, with mandates expiring on 1 March of the year indicated, are as follows:

Hamid Ghodse	2012*
Galina Aleksandrovna Korchagina	2015
Carola Lander	2012
Melvyn Levitsky	2012
Marc Moinard	2015
Jorge Montaño	2012
Lochan Naidoo	2015
Rajat Ray	2015*
Viroj Sumyai	2015
Sri Suryawati	2012*
Camilo Uribe Granja	2015
Raymond Yans	2012
Xin Yu	2012

* Members elected from among candidates submitted by the World Health Organization.

Annex II

A. Extracts from the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Article 9
Composition and functions of the Board

1. The Board shall consist of thirteen members to be elected by the Council as follows:

(a) Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience from a list of at least five persons nominated by the World Health Organization; and

(b) Ten members from a list of persons nominated by the Members of the United Nations and by Parties which are not Members of the United Nations.

2. Members of the Board shall be persons who, by their competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, will command general confidence. During their term of office they shall not hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The Council shall, in consultation with the Board, make all arrangements necessary to ensure the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its functions.

3. The Council, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographic representation, shall give consideration to the importance of including on the Board, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation in the producing, manufacturing and consuming countries, and connected with such countries.

4. The Board, in cooperation with Governments, and subject to the terms of this Convention, shall endeavour to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to an adequate amount required for medical and scientific purposes, to ensure their availability for such purposes and to prevent illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of, and illicit trafficking in and use of, drugs.

5. All measures taken by the Board under this Convention shall be those most consistent with the intent to further the cooperation of Governments with the Board and to provide the mechanism for a continuing dialogue between Governments and the Board which will lend assistance to and facilitate effective national action to attain the aims of this Convention.

Article 10
Terms of office and remuneration of members of the Board

1. The members of the Board shall serve for a period of five years, and may be re-elected.

2. The term of office of each member of the Board shall end on the eve of the first meeting of the Board which his successor shall be entitled to attend.

3. A member of the Board who has failed to attend three consecutive sessions shall be deemed to have resigned.

4. The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, may dismiss a member of the Board who has ceased to fulfil the conditions required for membership by paragraph 2 of article 9. Such recommendation shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members of the Board.

5. Where a vacancy occurs on the Board during the term of office of a member, the Council shall fill such vacancy as soon as possible and in accordance with the applicable provisions of article 9, by electing another member for the remainder of the term.

6. The members of the Board shall receive an adequate remuneration as determined by the General Assembly.

B. Extracts from the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961

Article 20
Transitional provisions

1. The functions of the International Narcotics Control Board provided for in the amendments contained in this Protocol shall, as from the date of the coming into force of this Protocol pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18 above, be performed by the Board as constituted by the unamended Single Convention.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall fix the date on which the Board as constituted under the amendments contained in this Protocol shall enter upon its duties. As from that date the Board as so constituted shall, with respect to those Parties to the unamended Single Convention and to those Parties to the treaties enumerated in article 44 thereof which are not Parties to this Protocol, undertake the functions of the Board as constituted under the unamended Single Convention.

3. Of the members elected at the first election after the increase in the membership of the Board from eleven to thirteen members the terms of six members shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of the other seven members shall expire at the end of five years.

4. The members of the Board whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial period of three years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

Annex III

Extracts from the note by the Secretary-General[a] on the procedure for the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[b]

Qualifications and other conditions regarding membership of the International Narcotics Control Board

...

7. The Council may wish to invite the attention of the Governments concerned and the World Health Organization (WHO) to the following points in nominating suitable persons for election to membership of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). These points are drafted on the basis of articles 9 and 10 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and those provisions of the memorandum by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the procedure to be followed in making appointments to the Permanent Central Narcotics Board (PCNB), as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 49 (IV) of 28 March 1947 and 123 D (VI) of 2 March 1948 which might be considered applicable to membership of INCB.

Candidates nominated by Governments

8. Governments should satisfy themselves that each candidate proposed fulfils the conditions laid down in article 9 of the 1961 Convention, and that in particular he has a wide and deep knowledge or experience of the drug situation. It is not essential, however, that the candidates so nominated be technically qualified as medical doctors, chemists or pharmacists, as INCB will always have at its command the benefit of such qualifications, thanks to the presence of its scientific members nominated by WHO. It is, however, highly desirable that the candidates nominated by Governments possess a good knowledge of national and international narcotics administration.[c]

9. According to article 9, paragraph 2, of the 1961 Convention, during their term of office members of INCB shall not hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. Since this requirement of the 1961 Convention seems to cover, though not be limited to, the analogous provision in article 19 of the 1925 Convention prohibiting members of PCNB from holding any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Government, the opinion of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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[a] E/4158/Rev.1.

[b] Since the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 did not bring any changes with regard to the qualifications and other conditions regarding membership of the International Narcotics Control Board, as based on the unamended articles 9 and 10 of the Single Convention, the contents of the document reproduced here are still valid.

[c] In the invitations sent to Governments for nomination of candidates, the importance of nomination of persons with the highest qualifications in such other relevant areas as law, law enforcement, administration, diplomacy, economics and the social sciences is stressed.

with regard to the meaning of article 19 of the 1925 Convention as endorsed by the Council in operative paragraph (a) of its resolution 123 D (VI) might be considered germane to the issue. In consequence, it is essential that a person who, at the time of election, was in a position of direct dependence on his Government should, following his appointment, not hold such a position while he will be sitting on INCB. Thus, it would be possible for the Council to appoint to INCB an official in active service with his Government, provided that (a) following his appointment he ceases temporarily, i.e. for the duration of his membership of INCB, to exercise such active service (by being granted leave of absence, for instance), and (b) while exercising his powers and functions as a member of INCB, he does not act under the instructions of his Government. Attention is drawn particularly to the requirement of the Convention excluding from membership of the Board all persons who hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions.

10. In the case of elections to PCNB, the Council has considered that it may appoint a judge, a university professor, a medical practitioner, a lawyer, or specialists of other professions, without requiring that the person appointed give up his position or cease to exercise his profession while serving on the Board.

11. When Governments nominate, and the Council elects, members of INCB, it is suggested that they take due account of the disqualification arising from the holding of any position or the engaging in any activity liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. Such position or activity held or engaged in by the candidate at the time the nomination is made should be fully indicated in the curriculum vitae. A candidate who holds such a disqualifying post or engages in such activity at the time he is nominated should explicitly state his intention to resign or to take leave of absence for the duration of his membership in INCB if elected.

12. It is essential that candidates to INCB should be willing and able to attend its sessions regularly. Governments should receive assurance from their nominees to this effect, and they should specifically state that to the best of their knowledge their nominees will normally be able to attend all the sessions. It is further necessary that members should acquaint themselves with the history of narcotics control, the work of the international control organs, and the international narcotics treaties. The candidates should also be informed by their respective Governments of the nature and general conditions of the appointment.

13. When making nominations, a Government is not bound to nominate its own nationals; it may, if it thinks fit, propose a national of another country.

Candidates nominated by the World Health Organization

14. WHO should nominate candidates who should enjoy a reputation in the medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical worlds. They should be impartial and disinterested and, during their term of office, should not hold any office or engage in any activity that might prejudice their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The same conditions applying to Government nominees, and listed in paragraphs 9 to 11 above, would apply to WHO nominees. It is also desirable that the candidates nominated by WHO should have a sound knowledge of international and national drug control administrations and should acquaint themselves with the history of

drug control, the work of the international drug control organs, and the international drug control treaties. In making the nominations, WHO will also take into account the principle of equitable geographic distribution and the need for members of INCB to be familiar with the drug situation in the different groups of countries and to be connected with such countries.

Other considerations for the Council

15. In electing candidates, consideration should be given by the Council to equitable geographic distribution and to the importance of including on INCB, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a sound knowledge of the drug situation in the producing, manufacturing and consuming countries and connected with such countries.

Annex IV

United Nations International Drug Control Programme: status of treaty adherence as at 1 February 2009

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol

The following 184 States are parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[a] or are parties to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

[a] Entry into force: 13 December 1964.

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

The following 183 States are parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971:[b]

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

The following 185 States and the European Union are parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988:[c]

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria,

[b] Entry into force: 16 August 1976.

[c] Entry into force: 11 November 1990.

Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[d] United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition, on 31 December 1990, the European Community deposited its instrument of formal confirmation to the 1988 Convention (extent of competence: article 12).

[d] The United Kingdom has extended the application of the 1988 Convention to the Isle of Man with effect from 2 December 1993 and to Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands with effect from 8 February 1995. The United Kingdom has also extended the application of the Convention to the Bailiwick of Jersey with effect from 7 July 1997 and to Guernsey with effect from 3 April 2002.